Water Enre.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE, BING-DIAMION, N. Y.—Eight hours from New York city by B. R. R.—This establishment has a very pleasant and by location. For Circulars, giving particulars, nearess J. BORTH, M. D.

Legal Notices.

CIPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—
SAMUEL HAMILTON and JANE HAMILTON his wife, plantiffs, signifies the VID G. DAVIS sad REBECCA DAVIS, plantiffs, signifes the VID G. DAVIS and REBECCA DAVIS, plantiffs, significant plantiffs, signific

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the often of the Clerk of Albany County, on the 22d day of June, 153, 25 Lawfey S J. M. KIMBALL, Plaintiffs' Actorney.

CUPREME COURT.-JOHN JAY, Receiver of SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company of the Gity of New-Jork, spaint Will. LiAM H. BE GROOTE and ALICE E., ide-tife, Theedore R. B. De Groote, and Emma, his wife, James B. Marray, Charles Burrall, Ediza Ware, administratira, and Ghadea Abersathy, administrator of John P. Ware, decreased, George Optyke and Wilson G. Hunt.—A decreas of foredsource at ale having been made in the above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City of Rew York, on the sist of October, 1857, authorizing and directing the undersigned Referre to sell certain lands described a sid force, as follows, viz. All that certain lot, plese or purel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfith (12) Ward field, they have detended and described as follows, viz. Beginning at a pain on the southerly side of One-hundred and forty-second-st., family themes workerly on a fine parallel with said avenue to the cracer line of the blook between One-hundred and forty-first and One hundred and forty-second-st., thence a slong said center line casterly one hundred feet; thence a southerly on a line parallel with said Eleventh-av., until it intersects he mortherly line of the Bloomingdale road until it intersects he southerly line of the Bloomingdale road until it intersects he southerly line of the Bloomingdale road until it intersects the southerly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st., thence westerly along the southerly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st., to the greets, disant five hundred feet easterly from the point form by the intersection of said center line with the easterly line of live sets that we need to be suffered as the easterly line of the Eleventh-avenue, running there is outherly in a fine parallel the Eleventh-avenue until it intersects the north-resterly line the Kings Bridge Road; thence north-easterly along the nort weterly line of the Kings Bridge Road, until it intersects exceter line; there westerly lang and center line to the place-beginning. Terms made known at the day of sale.—Day 2th June, 1859.

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Attorney, Je2t 2aw5wW&S

New-Work Daily Tribune.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. THE STATE OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Political theories are often unsatisfactory in their results. Our Government bears some similitude to that of England, and hence it happens that theories affecting our own are drawn from their experience. In England there is always a leader or a plurality of leaders of each party; and in those leaders is concentrated largely the power of the party. A Cabinet is to be formed out of conflict ng materials. Palmerston the head of one minor division, Russell of another, and Gladstone, Cobden and others, each representing their several forces, unite, and the Oppos tion to a Derby Administration becomes compact and triumphant.

Many assume that the same condition of things exists in this country: that where the Opposition is in subdivisions, some persons are responsible "leaders;" and that agreement and compromises made by them will bind the classes which they assume to represent, who are thus made to act just as such leaders

Now, I apprehend that those who act upon such a theory will find themselves wofully disappointed in the result. It is true that where the people are divided into but two opposing parties, consolidated by time and united action, with well-defined principles having trusty men of eminent abilities at their head, ie the integrity and correctness of whose principles the whole party have confidence, the main body take personally a less independent stand, and are generally disposed to submit to the management of their lead ers. But such a condition of things does not exist at the present time, and, indeed, cannot exist to any effective purpose, where success requires a combination of opposing elements.

It must have met your observation, and that of al your readers, that a style of writing and speaking has to a considerable extent prevailed of late, which takes it for granted that somebody can control the action of this or that party, and that somebody has adopted, or is about to adopt, rules and regulations for political action at our next Presidential contest, which must exclude large bodies of electors from a participation in putting down the Democratic party. And hence we see it affirmed that, if the Republicans insist upon this position or that, or if they will nominate this or that man, or from this or that class of men, they will

Now, all this course of remark is, as I think, the the result of assuming the fallacious premises, namely, that somebody can and has the right to control the

Republican party. The great mass of the people of this country acintelligent men. They read, they reflect, and they form their own opinions. If a states man here or there agrees with them in their views of public policy, as so framed, they, of course, are disposed to honor him. But let the most popular man in the country at emp to govern and direct that public sentiment-to turn it into a channel contrary to such well-considered opin-ions, and the vision of no prophet is necessary to

Mr. Winthrop would have the Republicans ignore Slavery and abandon all issues upon that subject. Without stopping to ascertain what bond of union would then remain, it may be well to inquire, How is such a consummation to be accomplished? Mr. Win throp and Mr. Ketchum have had sufficient experience, one would think, to convince them that no in terference or influence of what are called "leaders" can over do it. Messrs. Sumner, Seward, Chase and others have the confidence of the Republicans only because their known opinions upon this very question agree with those of the Republican party. Let those gentlemen, and a hundred others of the most trusted and honored of the Republicans, join Mr. Winthrop and his friends in an effort to thrust aside the issue of Slavery at this time, and Summer and Seward and Chase would only dig a pit for their own burial. There is a prevailing impression that leaders and politicians and statesmen can make and unmake parties and enforce platforms. Our political history for the last twenty years should convince all men of the fallacy of such notions.

If there ever was a party on earth created by the masses, not only without the aid and assistence but against the repugnance and resistance of party leaders, it is the Republican party. So eminently is this the case, that while that party in nearly all the Free States comprehends a majority of all the people, probably not one-fifth part of the men of political distinct tion who before the existence of this party had by their talents and zeal made themselves distinguished in the party ranks, are now found arrayed on the same side; and no proposition can be more certain than that the political man, whatever may have been his standing, popularity and influence, must be crushed under the charlot wheels of public sentiment the mo ment he attempts to resist and put down any rising set or system of political opinions so maturely formed by the mass, upon facts, reflection and conscientious

Two more, eminent statesmen will probably never

not enlegize either of them. They were super-emiment statesmen, and exercised a more entire influence ever the great Whig party, for a long series of years, than any other men ever can over theirs. If any men ever could claim to exercise a political and controlling leadership, founded upon statesmanship and mutual obligation, they were the mer. Of them I shall only add, that they furnish a netable illustration of the fact that it is far easier for a popular hader to advise his party to "conquer their prejudices" than it is actually to "crush them out."

In the formation of the Republican party, men el the highest eminence, of the profoundest statesmanship, and possessing vast popularity, felt it to be their duty to interpose, and use their influence to resist the organization of what they, no doubt, honestly believed to be a "sectional party," calculated to disturb and destroy the little surviving barmony between the North and the South. But upon this subject of Slavery, the people had read, had reflected and had fermed independent opinions of their own, which no leaders, however cherished and honored, could laduce them to repudiate. Unhapply, as I think, the great majority of the eminent men of the good old Whig party held it a duty to oppose and resist this swelling tide of popular sentiment, to which they themselves had largely contributed in former times; and the only consequence of such opposition we now see in the lamentable wreck of ambitious hopes and blighted aspirations, strewn all over the political areta, from Maine to Georgia. The Republican is not either a Whig or a Democratic party, but is composed of materials formerly entering into the composition of both. But the mere eminent men of the Democratic party did not, any more than those of the Whig party, see fit to coalesce with them. The men in whom this new party felt inclined to confide have been those relected from their own ranks, and who, generally speaking, brought with them into the Republicae, from any other party, no historical or hereditary claim to

political distinction. The number of men in this new party of hereteforeknown and acknowledged eminence, is comparatively small; and as a matter of necessary consequence, those who were eminent, are held in some antipathy by those to whose positions they have in a measure succeeded.

In the selection of a candidate for the Presidency in 1856, the Republicans had many difficulties to encounter. While it was known that several of the Free States were unchangeably Republican, it was equally well known that no candidate presented by that party could count on a vote in the Slave States They must, therefore, either nominate one of the few very distinguished men in their ranks, and thereby secure the bitter opposition of all that class of disap pointed men before referred to, who could certainly control several of the Free States, or select a man u diffied for the office, whose want of such prominence, while it would reduce the Republican strength, it was presumed would relieve him from those fatal influences. They accordingly selected a native of South Carolina-a son-in-law of Senator Benton-a resident of California, and whose associations had been much more intimate with that part of the opposiion which were not in sympathy with the Republicans. The experiment failed. Had those to gain whose favor an abler man was put aside supported Fremont, he would have been elected. Shall the ame experiment be tried again ?

I know of none who have attempted to dictate the programme of 1860. If any such there be, they will find themselves engaged in a bootless task. Editors, on the one side and the other, will air their own views. And public speakers and writers, on both sides of the line, will flourish much the coming season, as to the cans and cants, and the shalls and the shants; but all this will make a very slight impression upon the actual condition of affairs.

There are two branches of opposition to the misrule of our Government whose views agree upon someand those the most important-matters, but disagree upon others. The grand stroke of policy will be, so to arrange the important nominations as heartily to unite these forces—not the "leaders," but the rank and file. How is this to be done ? The trumpeters of one party will affirm, with entire earnestness, that unless you walk a certain tight-rope, of their own stretching, the nominations will be run into the ground; and so of the other side. And thus, adopt the equally well-supported opinions of either, and you are certainly defeated.

There is a wide difference between the two branchs of the Opposition in those respects, which ought to, and must, modify the policy to be pursued in regard to either. The strength of the American party is in the Southern States. There, no policy to be pursued can seriously affect the interests of the Republican y have nothing to lose. The Americans carried one State in 1856, and it is not probable they can secure any more in 1860. Such being the case, the true policy to be adopted is that which will secure the largest vote in the Free States; for it would obviously be a mistaken policy to sacrifice one electoral vote North to increase a barren poll fourfold at the South. The part of the sountry, then, where the battle is to be fought lies north of Mason and Dixon's line. In thus yielding up the Southern country without a blow, it is proper to say that true friends of the country South lose nothing, for a programme which would bring certain disaster would not be desirable for them; while all experience teaches that a faithful though weak and inferior branch of a successful party always receives far more than its just share of the re-

wards of success. The exigency to which we are reduced then, is this We must have a candidate for the Presidency, selected either-first, from among the eminently distinsuished men who have transferred the prestige of a known and admired name from some other party, or who have, during its brief existence, acquired the confidence of the Republican party; or second, some one of the eminent statesmen who have been acting with the old Whig or American party; or third, resort to the expedient which has sometimes been successful, of selecting a trustworthy man, but one of so little note as to have hitherto drawn upon himself the distrust of

I take it for granted that no considerable body of men can now be found who would advocate this last proposition, except as the final resort of desperation. It is affirmed in unmistakable language on the one ide, that if we have a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency we are inevitably defeated, or as me of your correspondents from the South has it, "It is proper that managers, who have undertaken to dictate the programme for 1860, should know that there is a contingency in which a third candidate may be presented." Another class of men are qually certain that a nomination that would wholy please your Washington correspondent would sult in a disgraceful overthrow. Of course, in this country, every man has a perfect right to nomnate and support whomsoever he pleases. But, situated as the political chess board is, an effort to elect a third candidate would be of the same order of enterprises as that undertaken by Swift's Philosopher of Balnibarbi, namely, to bottle up the sunbeams extracted from cucumbers.

I lay it down as an axiom, that no man or clique dictate" to the Republican party. They govern themselves.

Let us then suppose that they unite in the desire or Gov. Chase as their nominee, and the other brarch of the Opposition, in like manner, agree upon Sepator Crittenden: now, one party has just as good a right to their preferences as the other, and there are but two horns to the dilemma. Whichever is the minority must consent to yield a willing acquiescence to the doings of the insjority, and thus seoure the largest attainable good-or set themselves in ostile array against the other branch of the Opposition, and so swing themselves on their own gallows, and do what they can to perpetuate Demoratic misrule.

Suppose one of the eminent Americans whose names have been used in such connection should cccupy the political areas, in this or any other counnames have been used in such connection should constitute," are trying hard to get up a Fair—ashow lifty at the same time, than Webster and Clay. I need to be nominated, would be be more or less secure of

of an election than some equally eminent Republican whose rame has also been mentioned in like connec tion? Crittender, or Bell, or Raynor would probably poll a larger vote South than any Republican. But would this secure his election? As I said before, the North is to be the battle-field. There Frement was victorious in 1856, for he polled 115,000 votes more than Buchanan, and 947,000 more than Mr. Fillmore. The Republicans carried eleven States, and since that have reclaimed several more.

We are told, then, that unless the wishes of the Americans are consulted, a third candidate may be nominated. Ought not the wishes of all to be consulted? and in the effort to conquer a common benefit, ought not the wishes of the vast majority to be consulted? In the Free States the Republicans have a million and a half of voters, while the residue of the Opposition can hardly claim more than half a million. They cannot enticipate a contest under any circumstances more favorable for them than those of 1856. Their principles were then in full vigor; their ranks well organized; minor parties had coalesced, and they had all the prestige and power of a President in east, and yet the majority against them was 947,000. Now if the nomination of a distinguished Republican say Mr Seward, would drive off a few hundred thousand votes South, would not the nomination of a distinguished American, say Mr. Crittenden, disaffect a still larger number among the million and a half ardent Republicans North? and would not this be a far more damaging and possibly fatal loss to us?

But some will say, this is all prejudice against the Americans. Let it be so. And then who is to control it? And has not the Republican as indisputable a title and right to his prejudices against your candi-

date as you have against his? No man can dictate to the Republican party. We have had evidence enough of that in the utter prostration of those who have essayed to obstruct its progress. But there can be no doubt that a wise convocation of men, endowed with the right spirit, can without much difficulty devise a plan by which, although all will not be satisfied, all reasonable ground for disaffection will be removed, and those who ought will be able to work harmoniously together for the common good.

The Republicans must have popular candidates. who are opposed to reopening the "infernal traffic," to any extension of Slave territory, and to the enactment of any code for the protection of Slavery. And they must have men whose antecedents will need no pledge or indorrement. This is not dictation. It is the mere presentation of a fact—a fixed fact, which all the "leaders" in Christendom cannot blink or blot cut. The 1,500,000 free voters in the Northern States will have candidates who not only will not betray them, but who they know will not. Now, an error or mistake in such nominations will certainly result in defent, although every American in the country support the ticket, while a ticket receiving the united support of this mass, will be elected, though but one-balf of the Americans give it their aid. Is it not wiser, then, for that party to support a ticket, though an unpalatable one, which may be electedthe election of which would give them a full share of the rewards of success, rather than by another policy, render such success impossible, to the discomfiture alike of both branches of the Opposition.

It does seem to me that in discoursing upon this subject our American friends overlook the obvious fact that the Republican is not a historical or traditionary party; that it owes neither its existence nor its consolidation to any leader or set of leaders, but has grown up as a spontaneous power in the State, perfee ly independent of all influences, except an abiding and controling conviction of the justice and righteousness of the cause, and that when they call upon "leaders" to mark out a course of policy for such a party they demand impossible concessions.

Situated, as the North is, with the Slave States a unit against them, it is quite possible that the strength of the Americans is sufficient to turn the scale against the Republicans in two or three large States, and thus defeat them at a general election If such a catas-trophe be the desire of that body of men, the Republicans have only to submit gracefully, and in the doubtful States make the best fight they can, and it it is very certain that, if conquered, they, with so few aspiring men in their ranks, can bear the calamity with at least as much equanimity and fortitude as those to whom they will be indebted for their joint liscomfiture.

The Republican party will never ask of any "leaders who shall be their candidates. But the agents selected to make nominations will have the simple duty to perform of publicly agreeing to present such names as the people have before selected; and whoever those candidates may be, their opinions and sentiments will be too well known to need either pledge or indorsement; and thus the Convention will relieved from the enactment of that farcical absurdity called a platform of principles, which, if ever regarded at all, is sure, like Hudibras's musket, to

THE "HELPER" FUND.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sir: Mr. John C. Underwood of Virginia having nobly consented to devote a portion of his time, during the present Summer, to the collection of suberiptions in the Eastern States, in aid of the fund for the publication and distribution of a cheap edition of "Helper's Impending Crisis of the South," has received a full authority from the Committee for that

Mr. Underwood has accepted this commission on the express understanding that his labors in the cause are to be considered as his subscription to the fund, and on this account, as well as on account of his past services in the cause of Freedom, the Committee would bespeak for him the kind attentions and hearty cooperation of the liberty-loving citizens of the Eastern States. Mr. Underwood will leave New-York early next week.

Respectfully yours, &c. WM. HENRY ANTHON, New York, July 15, 1859.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR .- The City of St. Louis, and that part of Missouri adjoining the city have made provision for the best Agricultural Show in this country. The three exhibitions they have already given would be creditable to a country some centuries lder than theirs. The beneficial influence of such shows can hardly be estimated. They develope the natural resources, encourage the mechanical and manufacturing, as well as the agricultural interests of the whole country.

We have before us the schedule of premiums offered for the fourth annual meeting at St. Louis, which is to take place on the 25th of September next, and continue six days. These premiums amount to Twesty

This is a very liberal sum to be raised for such a purpose, and it should attract the notice of a very arge class here, who are deeply interested in having ust such great agricultural fairs held annually in this ity, where, great as we claim to be, we hold out no such advantages as St. Louis offers to the farmers and mechanics of that city and its vicinity. It is true, we have "The American Institute," but that association has not a foot of land that it can use for the purpose of an exhibition, and it has been driven from pillar to post-the last was a pillar of fire-for places in which to hold its angual fairs; and now, after thirty years of existence, it is far behind the St Louis association, only four years old. There the popular feeling is with the association, and having a local habitation, and place of exhibition sufficient to accommodate the people, they readily sestain it. Probably the next fair will be the best, the most attractive, and the most secful ever held. We wish it, and all its tens of thousands of visitors, every possible degree of success, and urge all of our readers in that vicinity to remember the time and occasion, and profit by it.

In the meantime, we urge our readers in and about New-York to remember that a few hard-working men, constituting "the Board of Agriculture of the Ameri-

and fair combined, of all agricultural and herticultural products and implements, in this city, for the benefit of resericultural class in the vicinity, and not only that class, but the great mass of consumers. For, whatever benefits one class will benefit the other, and a show of improved products or improved implements always has done and will do still more to promote improvement than any other plan ever devised. There s no fruer proverb than, " seeing is believing." Conequently, we hope the Stow and Fair to be held Sept. 13, opposite Hamilton square, on Third avenue, will be worth seeing, and will be seen by as many as muslly attend the great St. Louis Fair.

DUELING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

TWO DUELS IN NEW-ORLEANS-A BELLIGERENT PRESS-GANG-REMINISCENCES-AFFRAY RE-TWEEN PRINTERS - SINGULAR FAMILY FEUD. onespondence of The St. Louis Republican.

The misunderstanding between a Custom-House urployee and a member of the press, of which spoke in a former letter, finally culminated in bloodless duel. The matter had been referred to disinterested persons for arburation, and after due deliberation they decided that Custom House occupied false ground. When their quarrel had progressed to a point that east the onus of sending a challenge upon him, he had assigned, as a reaso for not setding it, a charge involving Quill's reportation. He had not supported this charge befor the court of honor convened to pronounce upon the case, and that punctilious body, as in duty bound, decisted Quill'a spotless and unexceptionable gentleman. This, in view of the entitlets which the latter had previously applied to Custom House, left him no altarnative but to send a challenge, which he accordingly def.

They met at an early hour last Sunday morning on a patch of ground near the Metairie R we Course—a spot sacred to dueling and prize fighting. At the distance of ten paces each fired an ineffectual shot at the other with a huge dueling pistol, and then Custom-House maddrew his challenge, and the parties retired from the ground, greatly to Quill's discontent, who, having been put to infinite trouble to brieg the affair to a crisis, and having ridden five or six miles to reach the field of honor, had prepared his mind for a bloody conclusion, and could not see the propriety of such dire preparations ending in morely a couple of jets of smoke, and the harmless projection of a pair of leaden pellets. As the challenged party, however, he was penals. As the Chauchap penals, he suffered to even offer an argument in favor of another shot. Another duel took place on the same ground last Saturday between two Creoles of the Third District. They fought with small swords, and one of them received two or three wounds of a trilling char-acter, when the seconds interfered in the usual manue, and put an end to the affair. I did not learn the names

of the parties nor their cause of quarel.

Here the law seldom prevents a duel from taking place, after it is ence decided upon, and in fact the place, after it is once decined upon, and the police hardly ever attempt to stop one. The last case of the kind in which they succeeded, consisted in the arrest of two gentlemen belonging to the upper-crust arrest of two gentlemen belonging to the upper-crust arrest of some trilling disof colored society, who, to settle some trilling dis-agreement had started for the "Oaks" with their seconds, their weapons, their surgeons and their bloody intentions. Had the parties been white men, no doubt they would have given bonds to keep the peace, and thee, a few hours afterward, fought it out in some rew

place of meeting.

A case of this kind occurred in 1851 or 1852, which
proved clearly enough the impossibility of enforcing
a law which runs counter to popular scatiment, or
of applying its penaltics. Mr. Frost, then editor of a law which runs counter to popular scattment, or of applying its penalties. Mr. Frust, then editor of The Crescoul new-paper, and Dr. Hunt, now a practising physician here, had a personal difficulty, and deeming a sanguinary adjustment alone feasible, proceeded to that style of settlement in the usual way. They met with guns, but were interrupted upon the ground during the arrangement of preliminaries, by a pair of police officers who had been put upon the scent by some zealous pullanthropist. Certain friends of the belligerents drew these minions of the law to one side and commenced a dialogue of earnest expostulation and entreaty with certain friends of the benighers dies asset in the hands of the law to one side and commenced a dialogue of earnest expostulation and entrenty with them, appealing to their own sense of chivalry, and remonstrating to a fraction the uselessness of interferring to prevent a duel that must take place somewhere and at some time. The officers, however, though not deaf were inexorable. They sympathized deeply with the suffering gentlemen whose recreation they were obliged to interrupt, but the mandates of outly were imperious, while the demands of chivalry were only contingent, and therefore they had no alternative. The by-play had quite engrossed the attention of the persons engaged in it, and in the mean time the seconds had coolly proceeded with their part of the business. They had charged their weapons, measured off the ground, placed the guns in the hands of their principals, put them in position, and were just in the act of giving the word when the formality of the proceeding attracted the hitherto unonopolized attention of one of the officers, who at once rushed frantically upon one of the combatants and disarmed him, at the same time calling upon his companion to do the same by the other. A moment after and the duel would have been fought immediately under their sagatious noses.

After eiving bonds to keep the peace, the party im

After giving bonds to keep the peace, the party im mediately proceeded to a spot not so exposed to the prying impertinence of medding officials, and there, at the second fire, Frest was shot through the body and fell dead. He was a talented and educated writer, and quite popular as an editor. Legal proceedings were commenced against several of the parties engaged in the affair, but, for reasons which could probably be explained by some of the members of the bar, the

explained by some of the members of the bar, the cases never came to trial.

In this connection I may mention the fact that for the past eight years the personnel of The Crescent newspaper establishment have had about their share of whatever satisfaction can be obtained by the duello. The proprietor of that journal at the time of Frost's death was a gentleman named Maddox, who hat killed

death was a gentieff on hanced stateds, we may know a concerned in other affairs of the sort that I know nothing of.

The successor of Frest in the editorship of that paper was a young man named Carroll—just from his collegiate studies, I always supposed—who shortly after fighting two harmless duels laid himself down and collegiate studies, I always supposed—who shortly after fighting two harmless duels laid himself down and died quietly in his bed. He was succeeded by a venerable and formidably crudite gentleman, Mr. Johnson, not unknown, I believe, in St. Lonis, who, to his many other excellent qualifications as an editor, added the recommendation of having fought and wounded his man some years ago, somewhere in Virginia, I think. The paper afterward fell into the hands of Messrs. Nixon & Adams, and in a fearfully short period the former found himself facing an antagonist at ten paces, pistol in hand. Shots were exchanged twice and Mr. Nixon escaped unburt, but the other gentleman, in espistol in hand. Shots were exchanged twice and Mr Nixon escaped unburt, but the other gentleman, in es Nixon escaped undurt, but the other gentieman, it estaying to stop one of the bullets with his leg, got that member lamed for life. Not long after this affair the reporter of The Crescent, Mr. Gibbons, fought two duels, in one of which he was severely wounded by a pistol shot.

The editorial gen'lemen of the other papers of this sich have never been at all backward at this sort of

The editorial gen'lemen of the other papers of this city have never been at all backward at this sort of sport. Lumsden of The Piccopune, some years ago, did a brother editor the kindness of shooting off one of his thumbs; Judge Alexander Walker of The Didar, and Hugh Kennedy of The True Delta, fought and dodged each other's bullets when they were younger than they are now, and one of Carroll's duels was with John Maginniss of The True Delta, and fought with double-barreled guns loaded with ball. There have probably been several others that I do not recall to mird, and I suppose the editors of the French department of The Courier and Bee have had two or three ment of The Courier and Bee have had two or three hundred little affairs of this kind with the small sword, among themselves and with sundry outsiders. The effect of all this has been to exclude from the press of this city much of the vulgar personality and black-guardism which unfortunately characterize journalism in some other parts of the country. A malignant semb-bler will capacity by bler will generally be more circumspect when he is aware that in all probability the future soundness of his body depends upon his use of prudent and temper-

his body depends upon his use of pracent data temperate language.

An unfortunate affair occurred on Sunday last at the meeting of the Printers Union, by which a man named Arthur Magill was severely and probably fatally wounded. A sudden difficulty sprang up between him and a man named W. H. King, when the latter inflicted upon him two very deep stabs in the back between the shoulders. He was taken to the hospital, and is now in a very critical condition. King was forement and Magill assistant foreman of The Crescent, and both have families.

oth have families.

A few days ago a young man named Blasco made a A few days ago a young man named Blasco made a desperate assant upon his urcle. Mr. Richaux, with a sword-care, stabbing him in several places, but inflicting no mortal wound. He would probably have killed him on the spot if others had not interfered. The papers published the occurrence, but did not state the cause of the young man's violence and fury. Richaux married, not long age, his own nice, the sister of this coung man, and the latter, regarding the connection motistrons determined to dissolve it by destroying his menetrous, determined to dissolve it by destroying his uncless life, and to that end has made several dan-gerous but hitherto unsuccessful attacks upon him. Richaux had his nephew arrested, and made a charge spains; him of assault with intent to kill.

A Boy Choir is Nawfort, R. I.—Trinity Church was, last Sanday, the scene of a new phase in charch music. Mr. Teorjee, the organist and musical director of the church, introduced a choir of seventeen children of his own teaching, who, with the assistance of tenor and bass voices, performed the musical part of the services, and in a manner to elicit the admiration of the entire congregation. Their time is said to have

been equal to the best-trained voices. Their ages were from eight to fourteen years. Although this is a new thing in Newport, it has a precedent in other places. The choir of S. Andrew's Church, Providence, is composed almost entirely of boys; it is also a general cus-tom in the renewned cathedrals and churches in Europe. [Newport News, July 12.

-The Paster and Church Clerk of the Zion Baptist Church in New-Haven, Connecticut, have issued an official notice warning churches and as-sociations against one Lewis Nelson and his associate William Stevens, who have been so iciting troney for the purpose of building a Baptist Church in Hamden, Conn., as they act without authority, under their cover as members, which membership will soon cesse, the destruction of this Church, for the accomplishment of personal ends, being their object.

-A letter from Vienna says: "Among those who fell in the battle of the 24th we as yet only know the name of a single individual of note, Prince Charles de Windischgractz, Colonel of the Khevenhuller regiment of Infantry, who died like a hero at the head of his men. The gallant deceased was the nephew and son-in-law of Field-Marshal Prince de Windischgraetz. He leaves a young widow of twenty-three and a little girl only six weeks old. A telegraphic dispatch from Marshal de Veigl of the 11th Corps & Armer, conveyed this sad news to the aged Marshal."

-Gen. de Cotte, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, has died of apoplexy at the French headquarters.

-Dr. Hodges, according to a private letter, arrived in Liverpool after a "glorious passage" of nine days and six hours. His general health bas much improved and it is hoped that he may soon be able to resume his accustomed seat in the organ toft of Trinity.

-Stories are rife in London indicating the heartiness of Lord Palmerston's sympathy with the Sardinians. Among others, this: Sir Richard Bethell was talking with his Lordship at Cambridge House of the telegram at nourcing the Austrian defeat of Solferino. 'I am afraid," said Lord Palmerston, "our side have suffered a very heavy loss." "Our side! said Sir Richard, with a nisi prices lift of his eyebrows, "1 was not aware we had any troops engaged.

-The chair vacant in the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques of the French Institute, by the death of M. de Tocqueville, will be claimed by M. Jules Simon, author of La Liberté. His election, supported by M. Guizot, is all but assured.

-Mr. Saunders, the Philadelphia sculptor, has just finished a marble bast of the Hov. Alex. H. Stephens

-A music publisher in Paris is said to have pro posed to purchase from Rossini the manuscript of his last production "Joanna d'Arca." The payment offered was one franc for every note in the score, a rate of remuneration which, in the aggregate, would have amounted to an enormously high sum. The composer, however, declined the offer.

-A bronze statue of Lord Clive, by Baron Marochetti, has, within the last few days, been erected within the railings of the Duke of Buccleugh's grounds, opposite the new buildings of the Board of Trade and Privy Council. The figure is of colossal propartions, standing erect, the left hand falling down and holding the hat, the right resting on the side, a little above the hip.

-Maclise's cartoon of the battle of Waterloo is now to be seen on the walls of the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament, in the position ultimately to be occupied by the fresco. The leading event is that of the meeting of Wellington and Blucher at the close of the battle.

-Charles Ollier, a literary character of some repu-

tation-author of "Atham and his Wife," and "Mesilla"—but, perhaps, more particularly remem-bered as the original publisher of Shelley and Keats, died a few days ago at his residence, Old Brompton, in his 71st year.

-Mrs. Margaret L. Balley publishes the following card in The National Era of this week:
"It is due to the subscribers of The National Era to

"It is due to the subscribers of The National Era to state that the paper will continue to be edited and published under the provision made by its late editor and proprietor, in view of his intended absence in Europe. The Era will remain true to the principles it has always advocated. Writers of emment ability will contribute to its editorial columns. Its literary department will be placed in able hands, and no effort will be spared to make the paper as nearly as possible what it has always been. The value of The National Era as the representative of free principles at the National Capital, and to the family of its late editor as their only available means of support, makes it my imperative duty to continue its publication without interruption."

-The Paris gossip of The Liver pool Journal contains the following story, which, unlike most of the tales of Paris, is fit to be told:

"A certain young Irish beauty, engaged to a desira-ble young Englishman, went to the French capital on a visit to her aunt about five months ago; with her went by all parties. As for the bride elect, she found a cer-tain Polish prince, who frequented her aunt's salon, so agreeable that she actually told her affianced bridegroom; and, what was astonishing, the bridegroom quite agreed, and thought so too. Some weeks passed on thus, the Polish prince became more and more deon thus, the Polish prince became more and more delightful, the bridegroom more and more willing to own it, until one fine day upon some hint thrown out by the Polish prince, the heroine informed her English lover that she did not think their marriage a desirable thing. The lover, with wonderful alacerity, agreed with her, and, this engagement being broken off, he at once offered himself to the sister of his former fiancee, who readily accepted him. Everything was now going on smoothly, only the Polish prince did not propose as promptly as he was expected to do; however, the young Irish girl was strong in hope that, at the approaching marriage of her sister to her lover, the laggerd man would say the necessary word. This wedding soon took place, and the fair girl, as bridesmaid, leaned on the arm of the prince, who word. This wedding soon took place, and the fair girl, as bridesmaid, Isaned on the arm of the prince, who efficiated as groomsman. "Coming out of the church, the Polish prince sighed heavily, and turning his eyes upon the bridesmaid, shand, locked at that moment within his own, 'Poor fellow, bow I pity him! 'Why so!' said the lovely bridesmaid, half offended. 'Why, for marrying. How can a man be such an ass! I, for one, would never marry, if Yeuns herself, with 50,000 ducats in each pocket, were offered me.' A heavy mass fell upon his arm—the bridesmaid had fainted, and he carried her back to the sacriety, wondering what on earth had taken possession of her just at the and he carried her back to the sacriety, wondering what on earth had taken possession of her just at the last moment, and grinning horribly at the idea of this tardy remembrance of the obligation to that conven-tional sensibility which bridesmalds are compelled to

-A correspondent of The Boston Courser relates the following anecdote of Webster:

"The petty and impotent scarility of which Mr. Summer's oration has been made the occasion in one newspaper, reminds me of a letter which Mr. Webster newspaper, reminds me of a letter which all wrete after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially—'It is true that I have not always paid my take supertually, and that I owe money. One cause stantially—'it is true that I have not always pain my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I inclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for morey lent him to educate his boys." -Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton) was to

leave Liverpool on Wednesday last, in the steamer City of Washington. He has been absent three years. He is now over twenty-one years of age, having attained his majority in January last. Since that period he has managed his own affairs, and, as we under stand, has conducted his exhibitions successfully. Indeed, those who know him best say that, although an infant in size, he is above the average of those of his age in point of intelligence. The Bridgepor Farmer says that he has secured a comfortable inde pendence, will settle in Bridgeport, and is ready t entertain offers of marriage.

-" A young man of the name of Guppy" has been diddling the Democracy of St. Paul and Taylor's Palla out of \$1,000, which he took with him to Chicago to buy a press and materials for the publication of a Democratic paper. He has forgotten to return, and his friends are anxious to discover his whereabouts.

-The citizens of Sacramento, California, have made preparations to give Mr. Greeley a public re

How to IMPROVE A HARD Soil. -Our account of the farm of Prof. Mapes has been read with deep interest. All who have not read that account may not be aware that every poor, unproductive farm can be made to produce the same results, by the same means. From a proof-sheet of the July number of Tac Working Farmer, edited by Prof. Mapes, we extract the following account of his beginning and progress:

" Our operations were commerced upon twenty acres, and this a red kellis, hard-pan soil, containing an immer se quant ty of stones of all sizes, from that of a bazelaut to bowlders weighing one or two tuns. The surface loam did not average four inches; below this was a decomposed portion of a soil, similar to the sub soil, but in a higher state of progression, to a depth of eight inches more; then the red kellis hard pan, highly charged with alumina, and breaking with a slate-l ke fracture, in flakes varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a quarter in thickness. We soon arrived at the conclusion that the stones must be moved; that the immense amount of water occapying the soil from springs, and from nearly a horizontal stratification for its circulation without descending, must be carried off by under-drains, before which the springs should be cut off by such a drain as would belikely to catch the whole of them, so that the under drains should not be ann yed with a continuous and large supply of water, and only be active, as under-drains always should be, in receiving the excess of water falling on the soil by the rise of the lower water level, entering at their bottoms. These springs occurred at or near the brow of each rise, and the following means were taken to get rid of them:

occurred at or near the brow of each rise, and the following means were taken to get rid of them:

"A small two inch earth borer with a dive foot handle, was turned down into the soil at fall depth, at distances of ten feet apart, each time lifting the borer with the soil so as to remove it from the hole, and dropping an ordinary lath in each hole; the water would appear in these holes and wet the lath to a certain hight, some of them within a tew inches of the surface, and others only a few inches above their lower end. By examining the row of lath across the highest point of the hill, we accrtained which lath was wetted to the highest point, and to this lath tied a string, passing this string to the lath on which the water stood highest in the next row, being ten feet distant, and then to the next, and so on to the bottom of the hill, where we dug a main open drain to receive all others that might be made thereafter. A drain was then dug following the line of this string, and to the fall depth of five feet; this cut off all the springs, and the delivery of water was so great, that commencing to dig at the lower end, it was difficult to maintain the figure of the bottom of the drain; but, by dressing it after the great mess of water had run off, we were enabled to stone it, leaving an opening containing sixty-four square inches in its area. We afterward made the under-drains at five feet deep and eighty feet apart, but unfortunately at that time could not procure drain tile. All drains more receively made, however, are with pipe tile, and we have had full reason to know of their superiority as compared with the stone drains. These improvements were made only upon so much

with pipe tile, and we have had full reason to know of their superiority as compared with the stone drains. These improvements were made only upon so much land as, in the same year, could be thoroughly manipulated and put in heart. The surface plowing was then performed to a depth of two inches beneath the loam, and this has been increased at each surface-plowing since, until it now has fifteen inches of loamy surface. The stones were removed before and after plowing, and this was continuously repeated until all were taken away. After the surface-plowing followed a sub-soil plow, which in the commencement required repeating many times in the same furrow, with six oxen attached, before the beam could be made to travel in the bottom of the furrow. The improvement we have since made in the construction of the sub-soil plow has materially facilitated this operation, and we now throw it to its full depth with a single team, even the first time it is used.

new threw it to its full depth with a single team, even the first time it is used.

"The sub soil broke up flatly, apparently like flat stone, but this on receiving the atmosphere soon fell to pieces, and is now a kindly soil. Being theroughly under-drained and fully subsoil plowed, and clear of springs, we knew that the mechanical condition was correct: that roots would have full room to travel; the soil would scrate and all necessary chemical changes could rapidly occur, and all that was now wanted was a continuance of this system, only the texture of the soil should be what might be required to assist these changes, particularly those consequent upon the appropriate circulation of air; and to prevent the fresh debris of the sub-soil from being too adhesive, we used in our stables, and eventually in the soil, large quantities of swamp muck, prepared by the the Lime and Salt mixture we have frequently recommended."

The results we have already stated. That others

The results we have already stated. That others may do the same is certainly true. Prof. Mapes says upon this point:

upon this point:

"We make no claims to originality, but merely to industry in collating the successes of others, and avoiding their errors. We claim that thousands of acres in our neighbouthood and elsewhere, might be worked to the same profit by the same means. Many have supposed that we invested large sums of money in the preparation of the land before earning it. This is not so; we had no money, and therefore could only avail when necessary, of the simple creat of the season, as is usual among farmers. The profit of the farm has paid its own expenses, and increased its size from twenty acres to its present dimensions, besides paying for the original twenty acres, new buildings, family, and personal expenses, &c.

"We do not believe that it is either judicious or patriotic to work a farm, mowing but one tun of timothy

triotic to work a farm, mowing but one tun of timothy hay per acre, when with proper outlay for under-draining, subsoil plowing, &c., before putting the farm down to grass, it may be made to yield three tunes; in down to grass, it may be made to yield three tuns; in other words, to pay ten per cent on the investment as interest, in addition to a profit twice as large as can be realized by the old style practice. Near large cities, where garden crops can be sold, put each acre, in turn, in garden heart, and it will pay its own expenses by garden crops—root crops if you choose—and thus proceed over the whole farm, seeding down to grass, if the object be to make a grass farm, after each acre is so introved and ameliorated. Once in such condition so improved and ameliorated. Once in such condition, and fairly down to grass, light top-dressings will keep it in grass forever, and without deterioration of yield."

Now, with such facts before them, will the owners of worr-out soil or farms that yield no profit, take into consideration whether it is best to make them productive, or abanden them as hopeless, for a residence upon a richer virgin soil, where corn and ague are about equally productive.

A NEW FERTILIZER.-What is the price of rum? That is the great question now for farmers. How much a tun for rum, and how much a tun for guano Which is the cheapest ! That is, costs the least money; since both are hereafter to be used as manure. Rum, upon some Cuba plantation, being of rather slow sale, in consequence of the many Feutchwangers engaged in its manufacture in New-York, cut of "Oil of Rum," (Oil of Vitriol !) the owner sent the surplus stock to the field to be used as manure, and found himself as much astonish ed as some of the first families of worn out Virginia, when they first used guano. So we presume that notwithstanding rum is volatile, the fact of its fertilizing power is a fixed one. There is one fact that convinces us that rum and guano are equally valuable; they both smell equally bad, and as bad as some things which the farmers call the best kind of manure.

There is another thing that proves the power of rum in making things grow. It is powerful to make them fall. But if to be used to any considerable extent upon the fields of this country, we hope it will be applied in a very diluted state, for two reasons: First, If undiluted it will have the same effect upon plants, it does upon animals-it will kill all it touches. But he principal reason for wishing it diluted, is to prevent the depopulation of the city. Let it be once known that our farmers are using raw rum upon their fields. and half the rum-suckers of New-York will flock to them like beasts, if it is only to get a sniff of the crit-

ter. If they found the soil saturated, depend upon it they would do what a good many have done-cat dirt. So, farmers, if you try rum, be moderate, and dilute it

THE PROST BENEFICIAL IS MICHIGAN .- A friend who cultivates 300 acres in St. Joseph's County, Mich. writes, under date of "Three Rivers, June 27, "We are just commencing harvest in this part, and

"We are just commenced, we shall secure large if nothing unforeseen occurs, we shall secure large crops in this county." * " The frost I certainly crops in this county." * Asstroying insects, and crops in this county."

"The frost 1 certainly think has been of benefit to us, destroying insects, and think has been of benefit to us, destroying insects, and think has been of an add crop."

"All the inthink has been of braidard crop." "All the injury to any one here falls upon myself, and amounts to about eleven hills of Lima beans, which are used up.".

The barn of Geo. Mead of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., was struck by lighting in the structure of Wednesday evening, July 13, and instantly lighted and destroyed. It was full of grain and hay. A pair of horses and load of hay were driven out and saved after the barn was struck. We learn it was insured for